Clock of Time. BROOKLYN, Dec. 30.—Continuing his series of round the world sermons through the press. Rev. Dr. Talmage today chose for his subject "Palaces in India," the text being Amos iii. 10. "Who store up violence and robbery

in their palaces. In this day, when vast sums of money are being given for the re-demption of India. I hope to increase the interest in that great country and at the same time draw for all classes of our people practical lessons, and so I present this fifth sermon in the round the world series. We step into the ancient capital of India, the mere pronunciation of its name sending a thrill through the body, mind and soul of all those who have ever read

prowess-Delhi. Before the first historian impressed his first word in clay or cut his first word on marble or wrote his first word on papyrus Delhi stood in India. a contempory of Babylon and Nineveh. We know that Delhi existed longer before Christ's time than we live after his time. Delhi is built on the ruins of seven cities, which ruins cover 40 miles with wrecked temples. foroken fortresses, split tombs, tumble down palaces and the debris of centuries. An archaeologist could prolitably spend his life here talking with the past through its lips of venerable ma-

There are a hundred things here you ought to see in this city of Delhi, but three things you must see. The first thing I wanted to see was the Cashmere gate, for that was the point at which the most wonderful deed of daring which the world has ever seen was done. That was the turning point of the mutiny of 1857. A lady at Delhi put into my hand an oil painting tt 18 inches square, a picture

at this gate I stand and watch an exremble with agitation.

famous is the one before which we now stand, and it is called Cashmere gate. Write the words in red ink, because of the carnage. Write them in letters of light, for the illustrious deeds. Write them in letters of black, for the bereft and the dead. Will the world ever ants Salkeld and Home and Sergeants ed to take bags of powder to the foot of that gate and set them on fire. blowing open the gate, although they must die in doing it. There they go, just after sunrise, each one carrying a sack containing 24 pounds of powder and doing this under the fire of the enemy. Lieutenant Home was the first to jump into the ditch, which still remains before the gate. As they shell. One of the mortally wounded as he falls hands his sack of powder, with a box of lucifer matches, to another, telling him to fire the sack, when with an explosion that shook the earth its stories of splendor and disaster and for 20 miles around part of the Cashmere gate was blown into fragments, and the bodies of some of these heroes were so scattered they were never gathered for funeral or grave or monument. The British army rushed in through the broken gate, and although six days of hard lighting were necessa-

> and mosques and treasures was possi-Lord Napier of Magdala has lifted a monument near this Cushmere gate with the names of the men who there fell inscribed thereon. That English lord, who had seen courage on many a battlefield, visited this Cashmere gate and felt that the men who opened it with the loss of their own lives ought to be commenorated and hence this cenotaph. But, after all, the best monument is the gate itself, with the bombshells and the wall on the right side defaced, and scarped and plowed and gullied by all styles of long reachng weaponry. Let the word "Cashas a synonym for patriot-

walls, and the English army could do lago Austin de Bordeau and Shah Jenothing but bury their own dead. But han quit this life, but their work lives and bids fair to stand until the contiploit that makes the page of history | nents crack open and the hemispheres | DR. STOKES GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE go down and this planet showers oth-

This city has ten gates, but the most | er worlds with its ashes. I rejoice in all these big buildings, whether dedicated to Mohammed or Brahma or Buddha or Confucius or Zoroaster, because, as St. Sophia at Constantinople was a Christian church changed into a mosque and will yet be changed back again, so all the mosforget that Cashmere gate? Lieuten- | ques and temples of superstitution and sin will yet be turned into churches. Burgess, Carmicheal and Smith offer- When India and Ceylon and China and Japan are ransoned, as we all believe they will be, their religious structures will all be converted into Christian ayslums and Christian schools and Christian libraries and Christian churches. Built at the expense of superstition and sin, they will yet be

dedicated to the Lord Almighty. The strange fact is that a ruler abandoned his palaces at Amber and moved go one by one falls under the shot and to Jaipur, and all the inhabitants of the city followed. Except here and there a house in Amber occupied by a hermit, the city is silent a population as Pompeii or Herculaneum. But those cities were emptied by volcanic disaster, while this city of Amber was vacated because Prince Joy Singh was told by a Hindoo priest that no city should be inhabited more than 1,000 years, and so the ruler, 170 years ago, moved out himself, and all his people

moved with him. You visit Amber, on the back of an elephant. Permission obtained for ry before the city was in complete possession the crisis was past. The your visit the day before a Jaipur, an Coshmere gate open, the capture of Delhi and all it contained of palaces elephant is in waiting for you about sixmiles out to take you up the steps to Amber. You pass through the awfully quiet streets, all the feet that trod them in the days of their activity having gone on the long journey, and the voices of business and gavety that sounded amid these abodes having long ago uttered their last syllable. You pass by a lake covering 500 acres where the Rajahs used to sail in their pleasure boats, but alligators new have full possession, and you come to the abandoned palace, which is an enchantment. No more picturesque deep gouges in the brick wall on the place was ever chosen for the residence left hand side made by the two bomb- of a monarch. The fortress above shells, and the wall above torn by ten looks down upon this palace, and the palace looks down upon a lake. This monarchial abode may have had attractions when it was the home of royaity, which have vanished, but antiquity and the silence of many years and opportunity to tread where once you would not have been permitted ad may be an addition quite equal

SUBJECT.

He Thinks the Preachers Have too Much Power in the Methodist Church and the Laymen too Little.

ORANGEBUG, S. C., Nov. 9, '94 TO THE EDITOR: Kindly publish the inclosed article which was refused by the Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, though it relates to matters involving the truth of history of the church, which matters he had presented in a misleading light. This adds another instance to the many where the organ of the church has de-

J. WM. STOKES. Here is the article to which reference is made and which explains itself.

"PREACHERS AND LAYMEN." Under this caption the editor of The Southern Christian Advocate, in the tory? issue of July 19, attacks a statement which, he says, "recently appeared in one of our county exchanges." As I am the author of the statement, and as in response to numerous memorials the statement was made advisedly. I reasons which justify the statement. Since accuracy of statement is the gage of discussion laid down by the editor, it may as well be recalled that the statement which he says "recently appeared." appeared in one of his county exchanges something, like six months ago. Why the editor of the church organ, who is usually quick to resent anything that can be construed into an attack on the Church, should have allowed so gave a misstatement, as he evidently thinks this is, to go unchallenged so long; and why, having taken up the cudgels so tardily, he should have wrested this one paragraph from its context in the body of a discussion which he had arbitrarily shut out of the Advocate, are questions that will arise in every thoughtful mind. Here is the full paragraph which the

editor garbled and then criticized: "Finally, he insinuates that I am arraying the laymen against the clergy. On the contrary I am standing for truth and the right of laymen in the church. Sixty-nine thousand lay Methodists in South Carolina paid \$177,357. 56 to the support of the ministry and the institutions of the church, and vet they are allowed only to lay delegates on the floor of the annual Conference which disburses this large e 350 local and traveling

e represented by 200 delethis small representation gly granted only after a As it is, such repreis given lay members is ely under the control of rs in the last analysis. If o conflicts between preachmen until I came into this why have the clergy fought t to give lay members prorepresentation in the counne Church? Does any one for a moment that the Advocate could have been used to outrage and abuse laymen, and they denied the

right to defend themselves, if the lay membership had had representation in Conference proportionate to their numbers and their donations?" The issues raised by the editor fall lations of lay representation in our

church polity; second, the historical evolution of lay representation in our ecclesiastical system. These two topics cover the whole ground of contro-

In the first place, then, what is the logical relation of lay representation to the other features of our system? The specific point at issue, raised by the editor, is upon my satetement that 69,000 lay Methodists in South Carolina paid \$177,357.56 to the support of the church, and yet they allowed only 40 lay delegates upon the floor of the Annual Conference which disburses this large sum, while 350 local and traveling preachers are represented by telligence knows that the amounts and that the Annual Conference does | may find in and the results passed in review pressed purpose to adjure all personat Conference? To hold that ality and motive on the part of the disbursed by its agents, would be and low" with which he closed his

puerile playing with words. And this editorial. s just as true of the funds collected and paid out for traveling preachers as it is in the case of superannuated preachers or bishops or any other fund. While the "amounts paid for the support of our preachers is estimated by laymen," as the editor says, they are ususually estimated in the presence of the preacher and under his urgent or drought or the poverty of the people. While it is collected by laymen and disbursed by laymen," truly enough, it is estimated, collected and disbursed by laymen who are practically the appointees of the preacher. he agent of the Conference. they are elected by the Quarterly Conference: but they can be elected only upon nomination by the preacher, by body, the majority of whom were elected upon the nomination of the preacher in previous years. What is knows that in a large number of matcan be had?

Take a concrete case. The last quarmajority of whom were elected upon years. Salaries on the charge have been steadily pushed upward, while the ability of the membership has as have been steadily pushed upward, steadily tended downward. Bro. A while the ability of the membership an advance in assessment last year because of special disaster from flood and drought and storm-and they are not nominated for re-election, although they are true and faithful, and represented the feeling of the membership They are not nominated by the preach er-nor that they fail to represent the country at large cost to the memyoung couple had been engaged for truly their people, but because their bership. Yet these gentlemen tell us views do not suit the preacher—and that there is no need of lay representation the conference. this extent "such representation as is under control of the preachers in the last analysis." This is the only natural construction to be placed upon my language, and hence the effort to pre-

ean an impeachment of their

savors strongly

lay representation in our ecclesiastical that lay representation in our General and Annual Conference was granted by the General Conference of 1866, composed exclusively of preachers, and by a two thirds vote. It is simply a falsification of history to say that even this small representation was granted grudgingly only after a stubborn

Let us see whether the editor has all the history with him or not. Any one who has read in even a cursory way that old standard of Methodist literature, the Methodist Magazine and the journals of the successive General Conferences, must recognize nied to the membership who support the justice of Dr. Abel Stevens' remark it the most ordinary fairness and jus-tice. Very truly yours, in his history of American Method-ism (page 520), when he says this question of Lay Representation "has seldom ceased to agitate more or less American Methodism from the first decade of its organization to our day. Are these "simply a falsification of his-

To be specific-the Methodist Magazine of 1824 contains (page 574) the full report of the committee appointed that had beset this and the preceding take it I will be permitted to give the General Conference, on the subject of Lay Representation. There is somewhat of asperity in the report denying the request. The memorialists made repeated efforts, and being repeatedly refused, withdrew in 1830, and, according to McClintock and Strong and other Cyclopedias, organized the Methodist Protestant Church with some 5,000 members, introducing Lay Representation and discarding the office of Bishop. Are these all falsifiers of history, too?

The slavery question then absorbed

by separation, when the old question of Lay Representation resumed its sway in the General Conference; and the journal of the General Conference of 1854 (page 365) records a resolu-tion on the subject, which, together with several memorials, were referred to a committee. This committee disposed of the petitions in quite a summary manner-denying the request and characterizing as revolutionary even the attempt to effect such a change. Is this also "simply a falsifi cation of history?

In the General Conference of 1858 the question was again under consideration and again the Conference refused to make any change, (See journal 1858, page 582).

and prostration. After this hiatus, the General Conference of 1866 assembled. Dr. A. L. P. Green had sent out a circular advocating Lay Representation, and it was warmly discussed in the Annual Conferences—passing most by very narrow majorities. Dr Green championed the resolution on the floor of the Genreal Conference. Special night sessions were set apart or discussion of the subject, and the discussions were projected far into the night. I have the assurance of several iving members of that General Conference that the measure, after forty years of agitation and one schism, still by a strong vote of irreconcilables

concession? In view of these incon, trovertible facts is it not the literal truth to say that Lay Representation was "granted only after a stubborn fight?" If a fight that extended, as Dr. Abel Stevens says, "from the first decade of its organization to our day," more than forty years is not properly styled "a stubborn fight," then I confess I do not understand what language

means. even venerate the Bishop's memory, but that does not relieve me of my responsibility to seek truth and to follow it when found. It seems to me that 200 delegates." This proposition he the preponderance of testimouy—Gendisposes of thus: "Every Methodist in eral Conference journals—is against the preponderance of testimouy-Gen-South Carolina with even ordinary in- the Bishop on this point, and as an honest man I am compelled to follow paid for the support of our preachers the testimony. It is not unusual for s estimated by laymen, collected by people of "ordinary intelligence" to aclaymen, and disbursed by laymen, cept as gospel truth whatever they and that the Annual Conference does may find in "the book;" but I must not handle or disburse a single cent of be permitted to say that it is a little t." In a rigid, literal sense, possibly unusual and even surprising for one it would not be proper to say that the like the editor of The Advocate, who Annual Conference handles or dis- is supposed to know how history burses any fund; but will the editor is made, and who has access to the resort to such palpable sophistry, in sources of history, to predicate a face of the fact that it appoints its dogmatic assertion upon a single quoagents to attend to these matters of de- tation from a single author without retail! in face of the fact that the fund | ference to numerous conflicting data. for superannuated preachers, bishops' Was the editor ignorant of these data, fund, educational fund, and many oth- or did he assume ignorance on the ers, are unquestionably disbursed by part of his readers? However this the agents of the Conference either at may be, since the editor prefaced his Conference or during the year, criticism of my statement with an ex-

J. WM. STOKES. Orangeburg, July 24th. Note:-It is worth notice that the editor of the Advocate in his anxiety to break the force of the discrimination against laymen in the matter of representation on the floor of the Annual Conference pointed out by me. hold that the General Conference is appeals, too often regardless of flood the only law making body; that the Annual Conference was almost entire ly an executive body, dealing with matters of routine-and hence (he argued) there was no need of larger lay representation. In this also he followed Bishop McTyeire. Yet when Bro. Herbert made precisely this argument a few weeks ago, in reply to the editor's crusade against the Holiness Association, the editor holds up hands in holy horror at such heresy The merest tyro in Methodist polity

to hinder the preacher from nominat- ters that intimately concern laymen. ing only those laymen who think to the Annual Conference has absolute ops' funds, Conference funds, etc., are all matters that intimately concern in this State are allowed only 40 rep-Annual Conference, which deals with these matters. Although salaries expenses of delegates to the General Conference have in recent years been levied through the Annual Conferencs upon the membership; and a host of agents for colleges and other enterprises have been commissioned by Annual Conferences to go out over Does anyone suppo ple, if layman had been accorded representation in the councils of the church in propor

2. As to the historical evolution of damental law—the Restrictive Rulesthe final decision is reached in the Ansystem. The editor says with great | nual Conferences, precisely where the emphasis here also that "the veriest undue clerical preponderance exists" tyro in Methodist history also knows One cannot read a dozen pages in the Discipline without running against this fact. How then can any one contend that the General Conference is the only place where lay representation is necessary, if it be necessary at all? And if allowable at all, why should the clergy be allowed 350 times as much representation as laymen?

AN INSURANCE FIGHT.

Whether the Lloyds Can Do Busines Without License in this State

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—There promises to be a sharp fight in this State over the question of whether the Lloyd insurance concerns must pay a lieense to do business. The contention of W.S. Monteith, the general manager for South Carolina of the many a drinking man, but Lloyd's, is that they do not have to papers I mail are sent to pay license, as they are individuals. The following correspondence on reached who are unknown the subject is self-explanatory: COLUMBIA, December 31, 1894.

To the Honorable Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina. pledge, but we also k Sir: On the part of the underwriters of the South and North American tured by a drunkard's Lloyds and the underwriters of the day of his death. All New Yorkand Chicago Lloyds. Whip- treatment are cured. ple & Co., attorneys, doing husiness the diseased thirst for a at 35 Liberty street, New York City, I away. When a man l write to inquire if there is any law blames Dr. Keelv. that you know of that makes it neces- trouble was from his sary for said underwriters, wishing to or fool hardiness. do an insurance business in the State of South Carolina, to obtain a license from you for such purpose, and, if so, blessed cure. We an please inform me what are the essen-

I am ready and willing to comply with any law that makes it binding upon individuals to obtain a license, and do not desire to evade any statute of the State of South Carolina; and will join with you in making it a test case as to whether the lawas it now turn him into a wire stands relative to insurance compa- man of business. M nies includes underwriters whom I Respectfully, represent. S. MONTEITH,

General Manager Southeastern Divis-Mr. Norton sent the following reply

to Mr. Monteith:

"Replying to yours of the 31st ultimo I beg to say that being supplied with a copy of the laws of this State governing fire insurance, the requirements therein for companies. associations or associations of individuals wishing to enter South Carolina and do a lawful insurance business is before you and, I must assume, plain. It will be my pleasure to issue license to any company, association, organization or association of individuals wishing to enter the State, whenever such application is properly filed, accompanied with the necessary preliminary papers and fees as required by the laws of South of Carolina. None of the companies or associations referred to by you have made any formal application for license, therefore will care for none have a license from this depart- now cares for ment to do business in this State.

"It is not the province or duty" of Keeley Inst this office to arrange test cases for the deal about the courts, but to enforce the laws as we It is bringil find them under the advice and con- and light int met with strong and able opposition: struction placed upon such laws by Mrs. Ida B. (and in the final passage was opposed the proper legal officers of the State. Whenever the proper papers in due form are presented they will receive prompt and careful attention and such action made known to the company or association filing them."

Mr. Monteith has sent the following to do evange card to the Register regarding the ar- now. Mrs. (ticle which appeared in yesterday's

COLUMBIA, S. C., Januarry 1, 1895.

Please say to the fire insurance agents who it is said have written Comptroller-General Norton asking "if the Lloyds, which have recently entered this State, are doing business under the laws of the State," that, as the representative of the Lloyds, I answer-We are doing a large business strictly in conformity with the laws of the State, and further, please say that I deny emphatically, and declare as untrue, the statement, by whomsoever made, "that the Lloyds have in no way complied with the laws of realize the this State, and are doing an illegal business," and here assert that they have complied in every way with the and they? laws of this State, and are doing a perfectly legitimate business, and Ludden when the Comptroller General sees proper to attack us, we will domonstrate this.-Register.

Three Burned.

LANCALTER, Ky., Jan. 1.—This morning the Muller Hotel, a three story brick building, and three persons, E. A. Pasco, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lester, and his little child, aged about three years, were burned. Only a few other guests were in the builning and they escaped, being on the first floor. The fire started about 5 o'clock but had evidently been smoldering a long time, as the ontire building was filled with smoke when lt was discovered. The Pasco family were nearly suffocated when aroused by the noise from the streets. Mr. Pasco assisted his wife to a window and she went down a ladder. He returned after his child and mother-in-law. but succumbed to the smoke and flames and all three were burned. He was about 25 years of age and a restuarant keeper. The loss on the building is about \$15,000.

A Narrow Escape.

NENOMINEE, Mich. Jan. 2. - Martin. Frank and John Woesniak, the three fishermen who were carried out into the lake on a ice floe early Monday morning, have reached land, but in a badly frozen condition. Calls for belp were herard by a fisherman who ha lives sixteen miles north of here afterves 10 o'clock Monday night: Himselfma and three others went out and foun An the men working their way to toward to shore through the slush ice by mean of oars and an old sail. They we taken in tow and safely landed. A three were badly frozen and re nearly prostrated. Martin, who a cripple, was unable to move abo as much as his two brothers, and is a a very bad condition. He is so low om

on the Fitchburg Railroad wascoming in tonight a sleigh containing Chas. Brooks, aged 60, and his aughter Ida, aged 25, and Tenni a boy about 15, attempted to cross te track at Water street crossing wherthe engine struck the sleigh squarelthrow

reached here that eight negoes wer burned to death a day or ro ago Phillip's mill in the count. the negroes was an adult and theo ers children. They we'e house which accidentall and the inmates were con

of thanks for the king's recoffer from a recent sickness. But we suspected poison and did not eat the fish. One day all our servants came up and said they must go and see what was the matter. We saw what was intended and knew that if the servants returned they would naurder all of us. Things grew worse and worse until this scene of flight shown you in the picture took place. You see, the horses were wild with fright. This was not only because of the discharge of guns, but the horses were struck and pounded by sepoys, and ropes were tied across the way. and the savage hallo and the shout of revenge made all the way of our flight

The books have fully recorded the heroism displayed at Delhi and approximate regions, but make no mention of this family of Wagentreibers whose flight I am mentioning. But

the Madras Atheneum printed this: "And now! Are not the deeds of the Wagentreibes, though he wore a round hat and she a crinoline, as worthy of imperishablel verse as those of the heroic pair whose nuptials graced touching picture than that of the brave man contending with well nerved arm against the black and threatening fate impending over his wife and child we have never seen. Here was no strife for the glory of physical prowess or the spoil of shining arms, but a conquest of the human mind, an assertion of the powers of intellect over the most appalling array of circus es that could assail a human being. Men have become gray in front of sudden and unexpected peril, and in ancient days so much was courage a matter of heroics and mere instinct that we read in immortal verse of heroes struck with panic and fleeing before the enemy. the savage sepoys, with their hourse war cry and swarming like wasps lay out, the grace of God can achieve. around the Wagentreibers, struck no terror into the brave man's heart. His heroism was not the mere chullition of despair: but, like that of his wife, calm and wise, standing-upright that he might use his pairs better."
As an incident sometimes more

Lesent the flight of this one peration of the times. The fact the city of Delhi and they mosque, while this of Delhi was origith all their artillery, fighting inally built for the Moslems. Europeans who were on the indred British soldiers were to take a plateau of rock, has four towers risthat city. Nicholson, the immortal ing far into the heavens, three great general, commanded them, and you gateways inviting the world to comust visit his grave before you leave in and honor the memory of the proph

nscription on his tomb: on Nicholson, who led the as-September, 1857, aged 35 years. th what guns and men General Nicholson could muster he had laid own imagination, and as I thought seige to this walled city with devils. what an opulent ruler that must have What fearful odds! Twelve hundred | been who gave the first order for such British troops uncovered by any mili- vastness and symmetry, I was remindtary works to take a city surrounded ed of that which perfectly explained by firm and high masonry, on the top all. The architect who planned this of which were 114 guns and defended was the same man who planned the by 40,000 foaming sepoys. A larger Taj-namely. Austin de Bordeaupercentage of troops fell here than in and the king who ordered the mosque any great battle I happen to know of. constructed was the king who ordered Yet that city must be taken, only be taken by such als of bloodshed. Every

regiments against

been beaten

nd carbuncled nd to the guide. once stood the pea-"Here it was," he reethrones of the earth put together would not equal that for of solid gold. It cost about \$150,000,-000. It stood between two peacocks, Above the throne was a life size parpearls. Seated here, the emperor on public occasions were a crown contain- thing is an abandoned city! ing among other things the Kohinoor diamond, and the entire blaze of coronet cost \$10.350,000. This superb and once almost supernaturally beautiful room has imbedded in the white marble wall letters of black marble which were translated to me from Persian

into English as meaning: If on earth there be an Eden of bliss, That place is this, is this, is this, is this. But the peacocks that stood beside the throne have flown away, taking all the display with them, and those white marble floors were reddened with slaughter, and those bathrooms ran with blood, and that Eden of which the Persian couplet on the wall spake has had its flowers wither and its fruits decay, and I thought while the court of Charlemange? A more looking at the brilliant desolation and standing amid the vanished glories of that throneroom that some one had

better change a little that Persian couplet on the wall and make it read: If there be a place where much you miss,

That place is this, is this, is this, is this. As I came out of the ace into the street of Delhi I thought to myself: Paradises are not built out of stone. are not cut in sculpture, are not painted on walls, are not fashioned out of precious stones, do not spray the check with fountains, do not offer thrones or crowns. Paradises are built out of natures uplifted and ennobled, and what architects compass may not sweep, and sculptor's chisel may not cut, and painter's pencil may not sketch, and gardener's skill may not and if the heart be right all is right, and if the heart be wrong all is wrong.

Here endeth the - nd lesson. But I will not yet allow you to leave Delhi. The third thing you must see or never admit that you have been in India is the mosque called Jumma Muimpress one tran a generality of state- sud. It is the grandest mosque I ever saw except St. Sophia at Constantinofrom Delhi merely to illustrate ple, but it surpasses that in some respects, for St. Sophia was originally a t the sepoys had taken posses- | Christian church and changed into a

As I entered 1,000 or more Molamand murdering all the Earo- medans were prostrated in worship. the were inside. The city of There are times when 5,000 may as a crenulated wall on three seen here in the same attitude. Each a wall 5; miles long-and the stone of the floor is 3 feet long by 1; side of the city is defended by | wide and each worshiper has one of ver Jumna. In addition to these these slabs for himself while kneeling. defenses of wall and water there The creation of this building required re 40,000 sepoys, all armed. Twelve 5,000 laborers for six years. It is on hi. He fell leading his troops. He et of many wives, I5 domes, with manded them even after being spires gold tipped, and 6 minarets.
tally wounded. You will read What a built up immensity of white
nscription on his tomb:

marble and red sandstone! We descended the 40 marble steps by which Delni, but fell in the hour of we ascended and took another look at mortally wounded and died this wonder of the world. As I thought what a brain the architect must have had who first built that mosque in his

The Crimean percentage of the fallen the Taj—namely, Shah Jehan. As FROM the stamp duties paid by pa-was 17.48, but the percentage of Delhi this grand-mogul ordered built the tent medicine makers it has been estimost splendid palace for the dead when he built the Taj at Agra, he here or taken by the inhabitants of the United had never been recorded dered built the most splendid palace of Kingdom every week. In France the worship for the living at Delhi. See quantity is about half. Only about here what sculpture and architecture 1,000,000 pills are taken weekly by the en beaten can accomplish. They link together people of Russia. The largest pill poism and the centuries. They successfully defy takers in the world are the Australitime. Two hundred and eigh

that while you cannot hear their voices you imagine you see the flutter of their wings as you are passing; stoneware translucent, walls pictured with hunting scene and triumphal procession and jousting party; rooms that were called costliness and brilliance. It had steps and "hall of victory;" marble, of silver, and the seat and arms were white and black, like a mixture of morning and light; alabaster and lacquer work and mother of pearl-all the feathers and plumes of which were | that architetuere and sculpture and fashioned out of colored stones. painting and horticulture can do when they put their genius together was rot cut out of one emerald. Above done here in ages past, and much of all was a canopy resting on 12 columns | their work still stands to absorb and

of gold, the canopy fringed with entrance archaeologist and sightseer. But what a solemn and stupendous many of the peoples of earth have no roof for their heads, here is a whole city of roofs rejected. The sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for the disappearance of Heliopolis, and the waters of the Mediterranean sea for the engulfment of Tyre, and the lava of Mount Vesuvius for the obliteration of Herculaneum, but for the sake of nothing but a superstitious whim the city of Amber is abandoned forever. Oh, wondrous India! The city of Amber is only one of the marvels which compel the unlifted hand of surprise from the day you enter India until your leave it. Its flora is so flamboyant, fauna so monstrous and savage, its ruins so suggestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degradation so sickenng, its mineralogy so brilliant, its splendors so uplifting, its architecture so old, so grand, so educational, so multipotent that India will not be fully comprehended until science has

made its last experiment, and exploration has ended its last journey, and the library of the world's literature has closed its last door, and Christianity has made its last achievement, and he clock of time has struck its last

A Political Brawl,

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—A Morning News' special from Blakely, Ga., says The election today was the occasion of a serious shooting affray at Colquit, Miller County, in which J. A. Bush on one side and two of the Kambrell boys on the other were the parties engaged. The trouble grew out of some lifference in politics, Bush Championing the straight Democratic ticket, and was precipitated by Bush knocking old man Kambrell down after heated altercation, whereupon Charlie and Burell Kambrell drew their pistols and egan firing on Bush from opposite directions at a distance of about ten oaces. Bush drew his revolver and returned the fire, shooting at one of his assailants twice and then turning and shooting twice at the other, when he again faced about and fired the renaining chamber of his revolver, and rushed upon the one confronting him and beat him severely over the head with the revolver. Bush was hit in three places, one ball passing through the thigh, another going through the palm of the hand and the third enter ng the left side near the heart. His wounds are expected to prove fatal. The Kambrells escaped without serious injury. The parties are brothers-inlaw and prominent in local affairs.

They Died Together. Defiance. O., Jan. 2.—On the Maunee river, just east of this city ast night. Henry Clemens, aged 26, and Miss Lillies Diels, aged 21, were skating on the ice near the Independ-

ency dam, when they skated into an open space. There were no witnesses to the drowing, but several girls who were skating near heard a cry and splash, and horrying to the spot, saw broken place in the thin coating of ice, which covered the open space. They gave the alarm and in less than half hour the bodies of the young peo-ple were taken from the water. The several years and they were to be married in the near future.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

the whole attention of the church, resulting a decade or more later in a Northern and a Southern Methodism. Scarcely had this issue been settled

Then came the war and devastation

Does this look like a spontaneous

Now just a word as to Bishop Mcthe ministry and the institutions of Tyeire's history quoted by the editor to sustain his position. I honor and

the Annual Conference does not "author of this remarkable statement," nandle or disbusre any funds, because, I suppose I shall be excused for for sooth, the funds are handled and declining to notice the epithets, "mean

suit him? Is it not reasonably sure power. The election of editors for that he will nominate such, if they church papers, apportioning the Bish terly Conference for the year in a the lay membership who have these given charge is in session, a working funds to pay; and yet 74,000 of them nomination of the preacher in past resentatives upon the floor of the and Bro. B. sitting stewards, resisted to pay has steadily tended downward. given lay members is almost entirely tional burdens could have been laid upon an already over-burdened peojudice lay representatives of passyears against me by construing my stateinfluence? So far from

being the only

ir church.

How It Is Successfully Treated-A recent uumber of the Presh

Banner contains the following from Ellen M. Watson, State intendent of W. C. T. Alliand Work in Pennsylvania: The Keely League and the Auxiliary Keely League are temperance societies. Woman's Christian Temper ance, work in harmony w and assist them in various

they are pledged just as mu

are to work for the overthi

liquor traffic by medical, m

ALCOHOLISM A DISEASE

and Christian methods. We believe the medical disease of alcoholism is the of better things, for every the sun. I have had the ilege of sending the glad this marvelous cure into ple, and in this way th Those of us who knew know that except in on was able to keep his tot want of the Keely Cure

I cannot understan

but a saloonkeeper c any criticism that sound common sense. it unfair to hunt up a had any character for dustry, and send hin stitute, with the fain Keeley's Cure will n of the disease of in man of business. I to a Keeley Institut raving wild with It is their bodies the all right as soon as out of their blood. quires a thirst for somehow to get it. done then is to co great danger, at know of that ari Keeley Treatme man or woman

other. The great maje are not devoid o though they ma rantly, innocen drunkard's life. joice over thei keep out of ten It is time ev uplift humanit ance cause.

fully to this ne coming fast, ferers. I rejo tional Sccret iliary Keeler so fortunaten that as the v never before h ably known she came int League. W see her way

her days in The Keeles engaged in 4c Cal Not onl furniture a of living,

pertaining ture. This nos and ci of payme-Notice t House, S and writ Prices. ; get-left; whose 6

they sar

Ludden

and eth they sil MUN and 1 \$600 i

exposure that he may die. Three Killed. KEENE, N. H., Jan. 1 .- As arain

feet, killing all three instant. The Old Story. Douglass, Ga., Jan. 2 .- ews ha

ing it and its occupants neely 100

A Vermont Judge has when a girl who has tak ment ring from a man must return the re-